(b) Government has stated that there is no question of India unilaterally capping the production of fissile material, or accepting restrictions on its programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

(c) Periodic offical level consultations have been taking place between India and the US. These talks have been useful in achieving a better understanding of each other's security concerns and should be seen in the context of the Indo-US joint statement issued during Prime Minister's visit to the US in May 1994 which, *inter-alia*, stated that both sides offered "their strong support for efforts towards non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and towards their progressive reduction with the goal of elimination of such weapons".

(d) The meeting at Goa was an NGO activity. Government's policy on disarmament is outlined in India's Action Plan to usher in a Nuclear Weapons Free and Non-Violent World Order, presented in 1988. Government do not propose to take any initiative based upon the deliberations of the meeting at Goa.

Emergency Visas for Pakistan is on Priority Basis

2484. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have announced emergency visas for Pakistanis on priority basis without any pre-verfication; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether it has affected the security of India; and

(c) if so, why Government propose to take such type of decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Perks and other allowances of IFS Officers

2485. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salaries, perks and other allowances of IFS Officers when posted at home and when posted abroad; and

(b) how do these compare with those of their counterparts in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Salaries, compensatory allowances and other prerequisites, admissible to IFS officers posted in India are broadly the same as those given to officers of the Indian Administrative Service on deputation with the Government of India. In addition to their normal salaries IFS officers posted abroad are given a foreign allowance which is intended to cover the additional cost of living abroad as well as the expenditure which an officer serving abroad has necessarily to incur either in India or abroad over and above that which the officer of corresponding category serving in India is expected to have to bear.

(b) Government has no authoritative information on salaries, allowances and prerequisites of foreign service officers of Pakistan.

Prime Minister's visit to Russia

2486. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outcome of Prime Minister's visit to Russia;

(b) whether Russia will supply spare parts to Indian Army;

(c) whether there is a plan for remodification of MIG 21; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Prime Minister visited Russia from June 29 to July 2, 1994. Eleven documents were signed during the visit. A copy of the Declaration on the Further Development and Intensification of Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation, which summarises the outcome of the visit is attached as Statement 'A' (*See* below). A copy of the Moscow Declaration on the Protection of the Interests of Pluralistic States is attached as Statement 'B' (*See* below).

Two defence-related documents were signed during the visit. These concern the extension of the 1992 Defence Credit Agreement for a further two year period, and on establishment of a joint venture for military aviation.

(b) The Russian Government has reiterated its commitment to developing a long term defence cooperation with India including supply of spare-parts, modernization projects and supply of new equipment.

(c) and (d) Government of India have taken a decision in principle to upgrade MIG 21 BIS aircraft. The Russian Federation has been chosen as a principal contractor for design and development of the upgraded aircraft including flight tests. The productionisation of the upgraded vesrsion will be done by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).

Statement A

DECLARATION

On the further development and intensification of cooperation between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation

The Russian Federation and the Republic of India, hereinafter referred to as the Sides,

PROCEEDING from the mutual desire of the peoples of the Russian Federation and the Republic of India to further strengthen their friendship and enhance their cooperation to mutual benefit,

CONVINCED that such cooperation corresponds to the fundamental long-term interests of both countries and strengthens global peace and security,

DETERMINED to build on the positive legacy of bilateral relations between the two countries,

EMPHASIZING the fundamental and lasting importance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Republic of India,

RE-AFFIRMING their commitment to the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter,

DECLARE as follows:

I

1. The visit of The Prime Minister of India, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, to the Russian Federation from June 29 to July 2, 1994, the Russian-Indian talks, held in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and trust, and the agreements signed thereafter, gave a strong impetus and new momentum to the development of bilateral relations between the two Sides and initiated a qualitatively new stage of their constructive interaction on a broad range of bilateral, regional and international issues.

2. The Sides noted their broad identity of views on global and regional issues and reaffirmed their determination to continue their close cooperation in the

international arena, with a view to promoting the establishment of a just and equitable world order.

3. The Sides believed that international peace and security, adherence to democratic and secular values, observance of human rights and economic growth with social justice are essential prerequisites for sustainable economic development and enrichment of the intellactual, spiritual, cultural and social life of their peoples. They underlined their commitment to deepening bilateral cooperation as well as cooperation with other countries sharing the same ideals in the interest of furthering the positive achievements of recent years, and in a joint search for ways of resolving contemporary problems.

4. The two Sides have similar views regarding the important role of the United Nations Organisation in furthering the cause of world peace and security. They noted with satisfaction for the growing authority of the United Nations Organisation and agreed to continue to promote strengthening, increasing the efficiency and further democratisation of this organisation. The United Nations system should reflect the changing realities of the contemporary world to the fullest extent.

5. The Sides reiterated their fundamental commitment to all measures aimed at the complete and universal elimination of weapons of mass destruction. They agreed in particular to make every effort to facilitate the early conclusion of multilaterally negotiated comprehensive treaties on the universal ban on nuclear tests and the cessation of the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes.

6. The Sides noted with concern that new problems and conflicts have emerged in the world whose settlement requires greater attention and efforts by the international community. Aggressive nationalism, religious and political extremism, terrorism and separatism present a special threat to the territorial integrity and unity of sovereign States and international peace and stability. Mindful of this, the Sides adopted the Moscow Declaration on the Protection of the interests of Pluralistic States.

7. The Sides reiterated their deep interest in promoting peace and stability in the area between the borders of the Republic of India and the Russian Federation. They expressed particular concern over the continuing sanguinary conflict in Afghanistan and its negative impact on the adjacent States and called for a speedy political settlement.

8. The Sides expressed their serious concern at the continuing tension on the Tajik-Afghan border. They reiterated the need to resolve the situation by political means and supported the continuation of the inter-Tajik dialogue.

9. The Sides expressed their satisfaction with the continuing improvement of their relations with the countries of the Asia-Pacific Region and the development of consolidative processes therein. They noted the affinity of their approaches to the problems of the Asia-Pacific Region and favour the intensification of constructive interaction in settling existing conflicts and disputes in this region through peaceful means.

10. The Sides expressed their readiness to cooperate bilaterally and with all other States in combating terrorism, including that supported from outside, subversive activities and international crime, which pose a serious threat to the territorial integrity and the democratic and secular nature of their States and the human rights of their citizens.

11. Taking account of the present state and the prospects of their bilateral cooperation, and the process of implementation of the agreements reached during the visit of the President of the Russian Federation to India in

Junuary 1993, the Sides agreed to concentrate their efforts in the following directions.

12. The Sides will utilise to the full extent the new opportunities which are emerging as a result of market-oriented changes and reforms in their economics in the direction of greater openness, competition and integration with the world economy.

13. The Sides will encourage co-operation between both public and private sector organisations in setting up, *modernising* and *re-constructing* investment projects, the establishment of joint ventures as well as mutually beneficial investments in their territories. In accordance with their national legislation and international commitments, they will facilitate the creation of favourable organisational, fiscal and legal conditions for entrepreneurial and other forms of economic activity for each other's entities.

14. The Sides expressed their desire to further develop scientific and technological cooperation, especially in such high technology areas as utilisation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes, joint research, development and designing of lasers and laser tachnologies, new generation passenger aircraft and information technology. They agreed that there was need for expediting the industrial and commercial application of bilateral cooperation in high-technology areas.

15. The Sides reaffirmed the significance of the inter-governmental agreement on defence cooperation signed in New Delhi in January, 1993, and agreed to continue their efforts to further develop their military-technical cooperation, including the establishment of joint production aimed, *inter-alia,* at export to third countries. They reiterated that their military cooperation is not directed against any third party.

16. The Sides attached great importance to the further development of cooperation in human resource development and facilitating greater people-to-people contacts, particularly in the field of culture, education, art, information, tourism and sports. They will undertake concrete measures in these areas under the cultural exchange programme signed in 1993 and other bilateral arrangements.

17. With the shared aim of providing for the dynamic and comprehensive development of their relations, the Sides signed Declarations on the Protection of the interests of Pluralistic States and on the Further Development and Intensification of Cooperation between India and the Russian Federation, Agreements on Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes, Science and Technology, Information Technology, Tourism, Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources, Memoranda on Cooperation in the fields of Metrology and Standardisation, Metrology and Certification, Protocol on extending the Inter-Governmental Agreement of September 17, 1992 and the Agreement on the formation of the Indo-Russian aviation enterprise. They also declared their intention to conclude, as early as possible, Agreements on Promotion and Protection of Mutual Investment, Air Services and Merchant Shipping.

18. The results of the Indo-Russian Summit in Moscow once again confirmed the fruitful and constructive nature of the bilateral political dialogue at the highest level and the need to continue it on a regular basis. The continuation of this dialogue and bilateral and international interaction will promote multifaceted cooperation between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation, which contributes significantly to peace and stability in Asia and in the world.

19. Signed in Moscow on June 30, 1994 in two copies each in Hindi, Russian and English languages.

President of the Russian Federation | Prime Minister of the Republic of India

Statement B

Moscow declaration on the protection of the interests of pluralistic states

The eve of the twenty-first century is witness to far-reaching historic changes which are destined to transform the world for the present and future generations.

2. The end of the Cold War has opened prospects for attaining global security and stability and has offered both opportunities and challenges for fruitful cooperation among States.

3. Internationally accepted standards of democracy and the rule of law are perceived by an increasing number of States as basic components of their political systems and a reliable guarantee for the promotion and protection of human rights.

4. Governments are becoming increasingly aware that economic reforms and integration into the world economy, on the basis of equal rights and responsibilities, are prerequisites for progress of all States.

5. However, tension and violence still persist in the world. As ideological and other barriers to mutually beneficial cooperation are being overcome, new challenges to security and stability are emerging. In particular, there is a growing threat from the forces of aggressive nationalism, religious and political extremism, terrorism and separatism, with strike at the unity of pluralistic States.

6. India and Russia, being among the largest multiethnic, multilingual and multireligious States, recognize their responsibility for opposing the threats to democracy and peace together with other members of the world community. They believe that the experience accumulated by them in governing their societies on the basis of their commitment to unity in diversity, can make a valuable contribution in this respect. They are convinced that the guiding principles of every democratic society, such as equality, rule of law, observance of human rights, freedom of choice and tolerance should be equally applicable to international relations. These must be based on respect for sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs and peaceful co-existence.

7. Exercising their right to self-determination, the peoples of India and Russia have established by law sovereign and free States. Throughout the territories of their respective countries the will of the people and the realization of their historic destiny are expressed through participation in the process of representative democracy.

8. The different religions that coexist in India and Russia enrich the spiritual values of societies and of world civilization. The right to profess, practice or promote any religion is guaranteed by the Constitutions of the two countries and is characteristic of their everyday life. Claims to religious exclusivism are a threat to the exercise of that right and lead to extremism and intolerance both within States and internationally.

9. India and Russia are determined to protect the cultural and religious diversity of their societies from these dangers. They firmly declare that it is inadmissible to arouse inter-ethnic and inter-religious hetred or to promote aggressive nationalism and religious fanaticism.

10. Both countries are convinced that destabilization of relations between ethnic or religious groups, efforts to forcibly displace them, ethnic cleansing and promotion of internal and transborder terrorism, motivated by vested interests, lead to annihillation of all the positive and constructive elements accumulated by mankind during the many thousands of years of its existence.

11. India and Russia are convinced that large multiethnic States bear a special responsibility for the destiny of hundreds of millions of people. They advocate unconditional observance of the principles of respect for territorial integrity and unity of the State as a key factor of viability of multiethnic states. They reiterate their support for each others territorial integrity as constituted by law and enshrined in their respective Constitutions.

12. India welcomes the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the various agreements on cooperation signed within that framework, including the Declaration on Respect of Sovereignty, Territorial integrity and inviolability of Frontiers of the States of the CIS of April 15, 1994. It appreciates Russia's efforts towards promoting the spirit of good neighbourliness and cooperation among States of the former USSR.

13. India understands Russia's concerns that all people residing in the territories of the former Soviet Union should have equal protection before law and the safeguarding of their fundamental human rights as guaranteed in democratic societies.

14. Russia appreciates the efforts made by the Government and people of India to strengthen social harmony, promote development of the country, and preserve the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country. It supports India's actions to create an atmosphere of confidence in South Asia and promote good neighbourliness and cooperation between the States of the region.

15. India Russia agree to exchange experiences in nation building, including those which addressed the need for decentralization without impairing the integrity and unity of their States.

16. India and Russia believe that the successful development of multiethnic, multireligious States promotes international peace and stability. They, therefore, urge other members of the international community, and international and regional organizations to respect the integrity of these States.

Prime Minister of the Republic of India — President of the Russian Federation

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाना

2487. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:** क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को प्रथामिकता क्षेत्र घोषित करने का निर्देश दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस-किस राज्य ने इस क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र घोषित किया है;

(ग) किस-किस राज्य में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को अब तक प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तरुण गोगोई): (क) से (घ) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के तीव्र विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय राज्यों को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता देने संबंधी निर्देश देता रहा है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों का काम देखने वाली राज्य सरकार की नोडल एजेंसियों को हुई बैठक के दौरान यह बात सामने आई कि अधिकांश राज्य इन उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं और विभिन्न मात्रा में प्रोत्साहन उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं।

Profits of Multinational Corporations in the Food Processing Sector

2488. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) how much investment has been made in India by food processing multinational corporations like Coca-Cola, Pizza Hut, McDonald, Kellog, etc. since the commencement of the economic reforms;